### M'NEILL WON THEM

FEDERATION DELEGATES CHEER THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

#### FIRST OVATION OF CONVENTION

SCORED EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Socialists Have Their First Inning. but Fight on Gompers Has Not Yet Materialized-An Anti-Expansion Resolution Comes Up.

The socialists had an inning at the cor cention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. It came unexpectedly and was not in the nature of a fight. The question of socialism was not even an ismie, and reference to it was not made by any of the members of the two socialist parties represented in the convention, The subject of socialism was precipitated into



F. L. MULHOLLAND.

from George E. McNeill, of Boston, the veteran of the labor movement in America. William A. Lossie, from Owensboro, Ky., furnished Mr. McNeill with an excuse for speaking by bringing up the woman question in the following resolution: Whereas, Knowing that the encroach-

ment of women into the fields of labor is detrimental to the welfare of the American workman, and with the knowledge that woman is bodily incapable of continuous manual labor without injury to herself and eventually to the coming generations to which she is expected to give birth, and that her rightful place is in the home, for which she is intended and best adapted, instead of in public life, and that we, as a union, should endeavor to prevent her from further injuring herself and future generations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national convention of the American Federation of Labor draft resolutions which shall be placed before congress and thereby have laws passed by women in its employment and thereby in-

which our government will remove an augurate a precedent for the removal of woman from the everyday walks of life and relegate ner to the home."

John F. O'Sullivan, of the resolutions committee, reported the resolution unfavorably. A spirited discussion which developed into forensic proportions ensued. Delegate Lossie was called upon to state his views on his resolution. He did not seem to be prepared, and, at his request, James E. Flizgerald moved that the consideration go over until Thursday. There was a chorus of objections from the delegates all over the room. John B. Lennon finally obtained recognition from President Gompers. He said with emphasis:

"I am not in favor of this matter being deferred to enable the delegate to state his views. If he discussed it from now until a year to come, the trade unionist would never adopt it." (Applause.)

Mr. MeNeill's Grent Effort.

Mr. MeNetll's Great Effort. Men listened as McNeill began calmly to state the question, but as he continued, and his voice, tremulous and emotional, hurled the sentiment for socialism among the delgates already predisposed to favor it, he was given the first ovation of the conven-

gates already predisposed to layor R, he was given the first ovation of the convention.

"It is a burning issue," he said, "a matter for earnest and thoughtful consideration. It is true, too true, that men are at home nursing the children while women are taking their places in the factories. It is true that frail woman, unfitted by nature for wearying toil, is forced by inevitable and remorseless circumstance into a competition with man, But for this, woman is not to blame. The fact that woman is there at work by the side of man is a terrible indictment against our modern civilization. It is part and parcel of an iniquitous and grinding wage system. And against this we should send forth our protestation. Do not condemn the woman. Let her work under the present conditions where she may. Nothing else will be possible for her until the hope of the Social Democracy shall be realized—the dawn of the heavenly kingdom. If that day everomes we will look back upon the awful barbarism of this century, when we permitted our women to toil in the factory, wearing out their lives for a mere subsistance."

When Mr. McNeill concluded delegates crowded about him to shake his hand and offer congratulations. "It was the best thing of the convention." many of them said. Max Hayes was jubilant.

"That speech was socialism and nothing else." he said. George E. McNeill claims to be a Christian socialist.

When the convention again got down to business the report of the committee was agreed to unanimously.

Resolution on Woman Question.

John F. O'Sullivan then offered this resution on the woman question; "In view of the awful condition under

### A POPULAR MISTAKE

#### Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is in

digestion or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion. When nearly every person you meet is affiited with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werthier says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly safe and reliable, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They are on the food eaten, no dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want and these tablets will digest it. A cure results, because sit the stomach needs is a rest, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion. mon many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cts. per

they may scientifically and permanently abolish the terrible evils accompanying their workers, because unorganized, and reiterate emphatically the trade union de-mand for equal compensation for equal services performed."

No Fight for Socialism.

The expected fight for socialism did not come up yesterday, the resolution of the Cleveland Central union not having been reported by the committee. It will come n, however, and with it will begin the

fight on President Gompers. "We are the boys that can wait," said We are the boys that can wait," said Isaac Cowen, "We are after Mr. Gompers and we will get him. Just give us time. There is a strong feeling in the convention against Gompers, and if we can crystallize it on one man, we can win." It is understood that the anti-Gomperites will hold a caucus to-night to select a candidate.

Morning Session.

Upon the assembling of the convention at 9 o'clock, President Gompers called for ommittee reports, but none of the chairmen was ready. Vice President James Duncan then read the report of the fra-ternal delegation sent by the federation to the last British Trade Union congress, at Bristol.

ternal delegation sent by the federation to the last British Trade Union congress, at Bristol.

Join F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, reported from the resolutions committee a resolution asking congress to pass as speedily as possible, the seamen's bill, glying the sailor control over his own body. At present if a sailor deserts his ship before the return voyage, his pay may be forieited and he may be arrested and thrown into prison. Secretary Morrison was authorized to telegraph Congressman Gardiner, chairman of the house committee on labor, notifying him of the action of the convention.

In the afternoon a telegram from Washington was read, announcing the passage of the seamen's bill by the house. Having already passed the senate, it is now ready for the president's signature. Although the allotment feature of the bill had been killed and sailors are still liable to imprisonment for deserting ship, the measure provides for better sleeping quarters and food for sailors, gives them a right to demand the survey of a vessel they consider unsafe, insures a better scale of wages, and works generally for the betterment of sailors in the coastwise trade. Applause greeted the reading of the telegram.

Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the National Woodworkers of America, and fraternal delegate from the federation to the last Canadian Labor congress at Manitoba, read an exhaustive report on the congress.

The introduction of resolutions and their reference to committees occupied the remainder of the morning session. Among the resolutions was one against expansion, offered by C. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Populist labor commissioner for Nebraska, and a personal friend of W. J. Bryan's.

Another important resolution was that introduced by J. F. O'Sullivan, of Boston, asking congress to impose an annual tax of 50 per cent of the total products of any firm or factory which employs women and children over eight hours per day, or employs children under the age of 14. It will be strongly urged in the convention when reported by the committee,

The annual report of the executive council, the judicial body of the federation, was read by James Duncan, of the Granite Workers, third vice president of the federation.

workers, third vice president of the federation.

The afternoon session was given over to hearing reports from committees on recommendations offered by delegates to the federation. A fight on the money question was averted by the recommendation of the resolutions committee that in place of the lengthy resolution in favor of free silver, and denouncing the gold standard, one be submitted reaffirming the action of preceding conventions on this question. In the past the federation has declared for bimetallism. This was agreed to asking the president to pay for the extra time ever eight hours which the employes of the navy department and arsenals worked during the war.

A resolution condemning the action of the government in attempting to introduce the two machine and research systems was

A resolution condemning the action of the government in attempting to introduce the two machine and piece-work systems was offered.

A resolution asking congress to restore the wages of printers in the government printing office from \$3.20 to \$4 per day was adopted.

The bollermakers and iron ship builders' bill, which will be presented to congress, asking that vessels be constructed in navy yards belonging to the United States, was reported favorably.

A resolution asking that government paper money and other securities be printed in the highest style of the printers' art was adopted.

ported the recommendation favorably commending President McKinley for his appointment of an industrial commission. The president appointed a committee which shall prepare bills for the commission to act upon, as follows: George E. McNeill, W. D. Mahon, W. O. Moore, Martin Lawyer, George Henry, John S. Kelly and Frank Brown. committee on president's report re-

#### SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

Two Will Be Held at Which Max Haves and Other Prominent Fed-

eration Men Will Speak. The socialists of Kansas City will be it gates to the American Federation of La bor convention will address them. In response to an invitation from the ciology, Max Hayes, of Cleveland, and other delegates will speak on socialism in room 209, New York Life building, this evening at 8 o'clock and to-morrow even-ing there will be a rally at Tacoma hall. Good speakers will occupy the rostrum.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

Harry D. Lloyd, a member of the executive committee, addressed Carpenters' Union, No. 75, last night at labor head-quarters. Tailors' Union, No. 64, was addressed by John B. Lennon, national secretary and treasurer of the union. J. H. Sullivan, president of the Baltimore faction of the Paperhangers' Union, addressed the local union.

On Friday December 16 the Amalgament

ed the local union.

On Friday, December 16, the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, No. 47, will hold an open meeting at the labor headquarters, 1117. Walnut street, which will be addressed by Thomas 1, Kid, general secretary, and Richard Braunsweig, general treasurer.

Federation Notes.

W. J. Blain, of the Federal Labor Union of Hutchinson, Kas., is attending the con-The English delegates, William Inskip and William Thorn, will address the con-vention at 19 o'clock to-day.

A mass meeting of the garment workers of Kansas City has been called for to-night at labor headquarters.

A telegram was sent by the federation to congress yesterday urging immediate ac-tion on the eight-hour workday bill.

Delegate M. Donnelly, of Omaha, pre-sented a plan for a general union of the reform forces in 1900. It was referred. A letter was read to the convention yes-terday from Governor H. S. Pingree, of Michigan, inviting the convention to meet at Detroit next year.

at Detroit next year.

An effort was made yesterday to have the federation declare a general boycott in favor of the striking shoe workers at Marthorough, Mass., but failed.

Samuel Autler, of the garment workers, introduced a resolution yesterday, asking that the government abolish the custom of letting clothing contracts to sweatshop labor. The resolution will come up for action later.

action later.

Many spectators sat in the gallery at Strope's hall yesterday, interested observers of the convention proceedings. Among them was W. W. Morgan. He leaned over the railing and watched everything that went on with the keenest attention.

Henry Fischer, president and organizer of the National Tobacco Workers' Union of America, got in from St. Louis last night. He says that the delegates from his union will push the fight in the con-vention against the American tobacco trust,

vention against the American tobacco trust,
Lee Johnson, state labor commissioner of
Kansas, came down from Topeka yesterday to attend the convention. Mr. Johnson
will talk to the delegates about the natural advantages of Kansas. He thinks the
glass industry could be successfully operated there.
Clarence Darrow, the Chicago attorney
who defended Debs and who was invited
to address the convention Thursday, telegraphed yesterday that he would prefer to
come on Saturday. In reply Secretary Morrison was instructed to extend an invitation to Mr. Darrow to address the convention Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.
There will be a mass meeting to-night at

tion Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

There will be a mass meeting to-night at Turner hall. H. J. Pierson, of Kansas City, will preside. Speeches will be made by President Gompers, Second Vice President Duncan, Third Vice President O'Conneil, Fraternal English Delegate William Inskip, President J. F. Tobin, of the boot and shoe workers; W. D. Mahon, president of the street railway employes, and Henry Lloyd.

Reduced Rates for Christmas and New Market and Service President Services of the Street President Services of the sary, simply eat all the wholesome want and these tablets will di-A cure results, because Al the work sia Tablets give by doing the work siton. Tablets give by doing the work stion. Circulars and testimonials sent addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Mardich.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ADDRESSES COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Attorney Alexander New Reads ar Able Paper on the Bankruptcy Law Recently Passed by Congress.

The Commercial Club assembly room held diverse body of men at the regular weekly meeting last evening. There were the members of the club, representing all mercantile lines and business interests; there were the members of the bar of Kansas City, who were guests of the club, and finally, there were also a large representation from the delegates to the American Federation of Labor now in session in this city. These delegates were also the guests states in the Union, representing all the industrial trades, all the various forms of

manual labor. Manual labor.

After the meeting had been called to order, President Evans expressed the cordial feeling of the club toward its guests, especially mentioning the visiting guests from outside the city. He introduced President Gompers, who made a brief address, saying it was quite a new experience for him to speak before a commercial club.



The difficulty was to condense what he would desire to say. "I am sure," he said, "the delegates feel, as I feel, a deep sense of appreciation of the honor implied by your invitation to meet with you. Our organization is the alliance of those who wish to direct the great dissatisfied feeling of the country in organized effort toward the bettering of conditions, rather than in individual efforts. Manual labor is treated unjustly even up to our day. We yet find justice denied to the hewers of wood and carriers of water.

"A club, such as yours, can do a very large amount of good helping those who are thus organized to find a way out of the difficulty. We try to find a way to do justice to our men and women workers without injustice to anybody. We desire only to lift up. I understand merchants cannot run their business upon entirely humanitariah or alturian principles. You can, however, inculcate a feeling among your members that it is not to the general advantage if wages are low or hours are long. The worker whose brain and body are stunted with overwork is brutalized and rendered unfit for the duties of this republican form of government. The business ought not to exist which cannot afford to pay a living wage to its workers. Help us to protect our members from the deteriorating effects of this condition of employment and we will build up in this country the greatest empire the world ever saw, mot an empire of militarism, but an empire of a free and enlightened people."

Mr. New on Bankruptcy Law.

Mr. New on Bankenntey Law. Mr. Gompers' address finished, the regular programme for the evening was taken up with the reading of a paper on the

bankruptcy law by Attorney Alexander New.

Mr. New gave briefly a history of the legal relations of debtor and creditor from early times when an insolvent was literally drawn and quartered by his creditors up to the present time, when he is considered an unfortunate and is discharged of his debts completely upon going through the proper legal formalites. He showed that our bankrupt laws are to some extent borrowed from the English statutes and gave a very complete history of the English laws upon the subject.

oankrupt laws are to some extent borrowed from the English statutes and gave a very complete history of the English laws upon the subject.

"The date of its approval," said Mr. New, "is peculiarly significant. It was the first day of July, 1888. The nation was awaiting with bated breath the event of the land campaign in Cuba, and anxious hearts were beating for the fate of the squadrons of Sampson and Schley. But our president, in the midst of war's alarms, mindful of the demands of the people concerning domestic affairs, signed the bill, and it became a law on that date."

Continuing, Mr. New said that the law operates in all the territory of the United States except, at present, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. He criticized the fact that the enforcement of the law is placed with the district courts of the United States, which are already overburdened with work. The law applies to all persons who owe debts, but not to corporations. By surrendering all of his property not exempt from execution by the laws of his state, the debtor is discharged of his debts honestly contracted, even though not a single cent is paid in dividend not one of his creditors consents thereto. Mr. New culogized this feature of the law, and quoted from an address recently made before the Kansas City law school by J. V. C. Karnes:

"The discharge of a debtor from the obligations which he had contracted to his creditors cannot be justified simply because of the payment of a part of such obligations: such discharge may his debts, as it is in having a citizen pay his debts, as it is in having a citizen pay his debts, as it is in having him provide for his dependents—keep them from becoming a public charge—and accumulate property upon which to pay taxes."

Mr. New then gave an interesting accumulate the course of procedure, both in

r taxes."

Ir. New then gave an interesting acmt of the course of procedure, both in count of the course of procedure, both in coluntary and involuntary actions of bank-uptcy, describing all the different steps voluntary and involuntary actions of bankruptcy, describing all the different steps
to be taken up to the complete discharge
of the debtor, giving also a complete list
of causes from which creditors could have
a debtor adjudged a bankrupt and his
property divided. In conclusion, he said:

"The law has been much criticised and
many defects and shortcomings are alleged to exist in it. But no statute even
approximately perfect, will ever be struck
off at a single blow. The establishment of
a satisfactory bankruptcy system can be
effected only through a process of development."

effected only through a process of development.

"One of its supporters claims for "t. This law will (1) secure the fair, honest and equal distribution of the estates of failing debtors amongst creditors of the same class; (2) prevent frauds and impositions upon the producing manufacturing and commercial classes; (3) promote and compel honesty and fair dealing; (4) make the collection of debts more speedy, easy and far less expensive; (5) create, extend and strengthen confidence and credit in banking and business circles; (6) encourage manufacturing industries, and build up and extend both interstate and foreign commerce; (6) more firmly cement the union of the states by bringing the various sections of the country into closer relations, with the common purpose of promoting and securing the permanent growth and prosperity of our whole people."

"In the days of ancient Rome an insolvent was literally dismembered by his creditors."

"In the closing hours of the nineteenth century on this Western continent, an unfortunate debtor may be fully discharged of his obligations, and start again in the battle of life."

The hour being late, the discussion of the Torrens bill was postponed until the first meeting in January. The formal meeting then adjourned and the club spent a short time entertaining its visitors, serving to them light refreshments and enjoying an hour of sociability.

Year Holidays.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets December 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1898, and January 1st, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to any point on their line, good returning to and including January 3rd, 1899. Address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, III Adams street, Chicago,

#### UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

How Principal Ridgway, of Wash ington School, Teaches Geography to His Pupils.

Principal J. T. Ridgway, of the Wash-ngton school, is introducing the type method of teaching geography. According to this the essential facts concerning rivers or cities, for instance, are taught by spending some time on one particular by spending some time on one particular stream or metropolis. It is Mr. Ridgway's idea that a geography should be a work of reference just as a dictionary. The pupils should be taught how to find what they want to know in their geographies rather than to be required to memorize the sources and courses of all the streams and be able to rattle off all the cities of certain states. One illustration perhaps will serve to show the method.

The fifth grade pupils in Miss Genevieve Turk's room have been studying the Nile river this week. Miss Turk placed an outline upon the board at the beginning of the week, giving some of the facts concerning the river. Then the pupils were required from outside sources to find out what they could. The recitation brought out the facts of natural and artificial irrigation.

The pupils learned the difference between the periodical overflow of the Nile, and the occasional one of other streams. They learned why in the one case the overflow was beneficial and in the other so undesirable as to cause people to build dykes to prevent it. From studying the Nile they learned the nature of rivers in general, both from the things which it has in common with them and from those conditions in which it differs.

Hamilton School's Banner Ranks. Hamilton School's Banner Ranks.

The pupils on the upper floor of the Hamilton school have a committee of four to watch the ranks as they pass out, and decide which is the best. The banner line is permitted to march behind a flag of the stars and stripes.

The pupils from each of the rooms on the lower floor have banners of their own. Six and one-half years is the average age of pupils in the primary department of the Hamilton school. Miss Elma J. Webster, principal of the school, thinks that even a greater age than this might be profitably required. The pupils who start into school too young, she said, yesterday, "are pretty apt to fall out before they are through the grades. We have had it happen here more than once."

Kindergarten Age Limit.

Such kindergartens in the city as have started are subject to the same age requirements as the public schools. The school board is not legally authorized to spend money upon the education of children under 6 years old. Consequently no child under 6 can attend the kindergarten. From 4 to 6 is the time that most benefit can be derived from kindergarten work, but until the legal technicality is removed the present plan must prevail. School Notes.

One thousand and eight is the total en-oliment of the Washington school. Fifty pupils are enrolled in Miss John-son's first grade room at the Hamilton

The daily circulation of books from the hildren's room at the public library varies rom 200 to 500. George W. Warder has presented a copy of his book. "The New Cosmogony," to of his book, "The Forty-two pupils are enrolled in Miss Genevieve Turk's fifth grade room at the Washington school. W. E. Benson, secretary of the board of education, has a handsome aquarium of gold fish in his office at the public library. Miss Frances E. Puckette's fourth grade pupils at the Washington school have de-cided to write letters to Berlin, Germany. About 100 books, a large number of which were juvenile, were purchased by the li-brary book committee at its meeting Mon-day evening.

A young lady in a department store has just fallen heir to \$5,000. The money was left her by an eccentric old lady who was treated with great politness by the young voman when shopping. Her joy was as great as her surprise when the money was given her. Surprise and joy will be the lot of many other people if they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when suffering rom malarial fever, ague, loss of strength and appetite. The Bitters make the weak strong, tone up the stomach and assist diures it effects are truly remarkable. It is a palatable medicine. If you feel "out of orts" try a few doses of these famous

NEW LAW FIRM.

tween Attorneys Alexander New and Edwin A. Krauthoff.

Edwin A. Krauthoff, who has been a nember of the office force of Karnes, ormed a law partnership with Alexander New, now a member of the firm of New & Palmer. Clarence S. Palmer will prac-tice alone. The change will be made Jan-uary 1, when D. B. Holmes retires from the firm of Karnes, Holmes & Krauthoff, to be succeeded by Frank Hagerman. Mr. Holmes will have an office in the Keith Perry building.

GOT IN BY A CLOSE SHAVE. E. A. Allen Filed a Statement That He

Has Spent Nothing-His Opponent Failed to File. The filling of a statement of election ex-The filling of a statement of election expenses, or rather of a statement that he specif nothing in the campaign, secured for E. A. Allen, yesterday, the position of justice of the peace at Lone Jack. He and E. C. Phillips tied for the place, each havog received 163 votes.

In awarding the office to Mr. Allen yeserday the county county erday, the county court gave as its ground that Allen had filed a statement but Phil-

Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptle; either one renders you miserable. Carter's Little Liver Pilis cure both.

Mr. and Mrs. Well Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Well Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Well, of 1516 Lydia avenue, returned from New York yesterday, whither they accompanied the body of Mrs. Celestine Risser, the mother of Mrs. Well, who died last week. The interment took place on Friday last in Brooklyn, where Mrs. Risser was buried by the side of her husband, who died not quite a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Well wish to extend their hearty thanks to their many friends and acquaintances in this city for the many tokens of friendship and sympathy brought to them in the sad hour of their bereavement.

PEOPLE IN SOCIETY.

Miss Lillian Quinn is visiting her sis-ter, Miss Cecilia Quinn, in Chicago. Mrs. P. S. Brown, of Liberty, is vis-iting Mrs. O'Rourke, of Linwood avenue, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Slavens and Mr. Carl Slavens will give a dancing party on January 4. Miss Edna Jackson will send out invi-tations this week for a bal masque on December 28.

December 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey and Miss Bessie Kelsey have returned to Leavenworth, after a visit to Kansas City friends. Mrs. M. C. St. Clair and Miss St. Clair

left last evening for San Antonio and Cal fornia, where they will spend the winter. Miss Florence Devol has bidden guests for Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Squier's guest, Miss Jones, of Phila

The Montauk Club will send about invitations this week for its dance on the evening of December 30, in the Warwick Club rooms. On the evening of December 30, Miss Burnham will give a dancing party at her home, 2117 Independence avenue, for Mr. Porter Hall and Mr. Lester Hall.

The Busch Pianists' Club, which post-poned its meeting from last week to Wednesday of this week, will give a reci-tal in the studio of Mrs. Carl Busch. Miss Anna Keith, Miss Prudence Withers and Miss Pauline Alexander will entertain the Q. O. C. Club at Miss Keith's home on December 25, in compliment to Miss Laura Nelson and Miss Theo Mastin.

Wedding and reception invitations engraved in correct form. Send for samples. Jaccard's, 1023 Main. CASTORIA. Bears the Signature Chart Hall thire. AGAINST STRIKES

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL WANTS ARBITRATION.

Second Day's Session of the National Convention Was Much More Largely Attended Than the First.

The second day's meeting of the conention of the National Building Trades Council, which convened yesterday morning at labor headquarters, 1117 Walnut street, had a larger attendance of delegates than the first day's session, a number of delegates having arrived in the city Monday night from Milwaukee and St. Louis. The convention declared in favor of arbitration, and against strikes.

The convention declared in layor of arbitration, and against strikes.

The first business taken up was the receiving of communications, the most important of which was the request from Mayor D. S. Rose, of Miliwaukee, and the Business Men's League, of the same place, that the next convention be held in Milwaukee, it has referred to the committee on communications and will be voted on to-day.

J. P. Healy, of the Building Trades Council, of Washington, D. C., and W. Sorenson, of local union 194, Painters and Decorators of America, presented a resolution calling for the washington, First Vice I resident.

J. P. Healy, of the Building Trades Council, of Washington, D. C., and W. Sorenson, of local union 194, Painters and Decorators of America, presented a resolution calling for the carriers and building later and building

laborers as a trade. It was referred to the committee on resolutions and will be reported on to-day.

The reports of the committees on finance and resolutions not being received, the morning was devoted to a discussion of a National Building Trades' Council card. On motion a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five, no two of whom should be from the same city, to draft resolutions on the advisability of getting up a national card and placing the matter before the building trades of the United States. An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock in djournment was taken until 2 o'clock in he afternoon.

Nearly the entire afternoon session of the Building Trades Council convention was consumed in a discussion of the relation on sumed in a discussion of the relation of hod carriers, bricklayers and wheelbarrow pushers to skilled labor. At the morning session Delegate Sorenson had introduced a resolution recognizing the members of the Building Laborers and Hod Carriers Association as skilled tradesmen. The resolution was acted upon by the resolutions committee and favorably

mittee and favorably reported at the afternoon session. J. B. O'Malley, of East St. Louis, presented a minority report, recommending that the word "building laborers" be stricken out. The question as to whether the wheel-barrow man is a skilled laborer aroused a spirited discussion.

sind.

Delegate Lilian, of Chicago, asserted that the adoption of C. J. Lewelling. St. the minority report Louis, Fifth Vice would throw out nine-tenths of the members of the Hod Carriers' Association of Chicago.

John Mangan offered as a substitute that the various local Building Laborers' and Hod Carriers' Associations connected with the local building trades councils be requested to affiliate with the national association governing that craft, adopting any name that pleased them. The substitute was tabled. The minority report was defeated and the first report of the committee finally received adoption.

A communication received from the council at Washington, D. C. inviting the officers of the national organization, and also representatives who may be chosen, to attend the centennial celebration of the foundation of the national government in that city in 1909, was received and accepted. J. P. Healy, a delegate from Washington, made a personal plea for co-operation in an effort to secure for citizens of ed. J. P. Healy, a delegate from washington, made a personal plea for co-operation in an effort to secure for citizens of the District of Columbia the privilege of suffrage. He believes a large turnout of enthusiastic laboring men at the centennial celebration would bring the matter more forcibly before Congress, and he also asked the delegates to prevail upon their congressional representatives for favorable action in this regard.

A committee on grievances and appeals

A committee on grievances and appeals was appointed, consisting of Delegates Steinbiss, Carroll, Healy, Harvey and Preswas appointed, consisting of Delegates Steinbiss, Carroll, Healy, Harvey and President Jones. At the conclusion of the session, 10 o'clock was set as the time for convening this morning.

The finance committee will make its report this morning, and the committee on constitution and laws may also be heard from. An important change in the constitution will be suggested by Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Steinbiss. It will provide for the appointment of boards of arbitration consisting of contractors and representatives from the local building trades councils, which will act upon labor disputes and prevent strikes.

"That is one of the main objects of this organization," says Mr. Steinbiss. "We are opposed to strikes, and want to make the relations between employers and employes as mutually agreeable as possible."

Other changes proposed for the constitution will provide for the appointment of organizers by the national council and the reductions of the per capita tax of local organizations.

organizations Fair and Slightly Warmer. The temperature varied but 15 degrees vesterday and they were the first fifteen



The Chicago Great Western Railway will on December 24, 25, 25 and 31, 18%, and January 1 and 2, 1899, sell round trip holiday excursion tickets to all points on its lines, within a distance of 200 miles, at very low rates. These tickets are good returning until January 4, 1899. For further information call on E. S. Hitchins, agent "Maple Leaf Route," Kansas City.

## mark!

here we keep the figures of profit around the zero mark so closely that it's given competition a chill.

here's a snap.

Rogers' "1847" tea- \$1.00 Rogers' "1847" dessert \$1.85 Rogers' "1847" table-spoons, per set of 6..... \$2.00 Rogers' "1847" berry \$1.00

Co-Operative Premium Ass'n, 1000 Walnut St.

### What's the Matter With This?

Solid Oak Polished,

100 of this well made Rockerwhich we will sell this week. This is but a sample of quality and price of the 150 styles that we carry in stock.

ROCKERS MAKE GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

... COME EARLY...

## LACH'S

Mammoth Furniture House,

1216 AND 1218 GRAND AVENUE.

### A Suggestion

This is a severe winter. Your family needs protection from the cold. There is nothing your wife would appreciate for Christmas so much as

# A Brougham.

We have a complete stock and will save you 25 per cent if you buy this month.

Columbus Buggy Co., 922 WALNUT STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

### Wentworth Military Academy!



Oldest, Largest and Best Equipped Military School in the Central West. Filled to overflowing last season, and students rejected for want of room. New Buildings.
Only a few vacancies to be filled after the holidays. Government Supervision and Equipment Preparation for College, Professional Study or for Business. For Catalogue MAJOR SANDFORD SELLERS, M. A.,



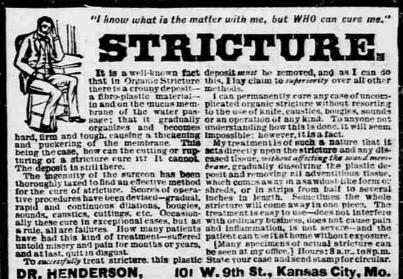
Spalding's Commercial College. BOOK-EREPTING, SECRETAIND, TEPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH BRANCHES, MODERN LANGUAGES, ETC.



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